# Spectrum is a Finite and Precious

Mations.

Hundreds of promising technologies are dependent on one resource – spectrum.

Because there is a finite amount of spectrum and a growing demand for i effectively managing the available spectrum is a strategic issue for the and the NTIA.

Source: FCC Web Site

Wireless Strategies Lagrange.



### <u>Dramatic Increase in the Demand for More</u> <u>Spectrum for Broadband</u>

Spectrum Requirements

Time

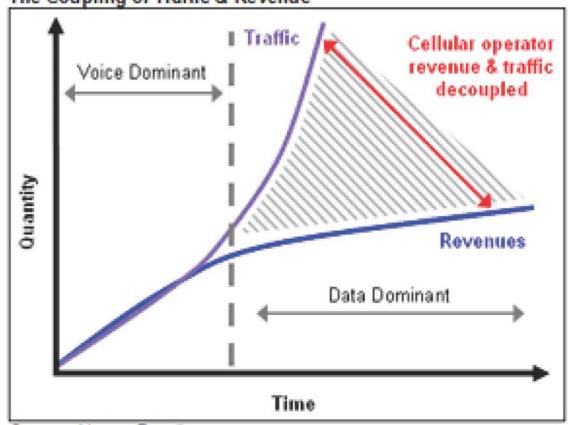
# Without More Backhaul Capacity, Additional Broadband Spectrum Is Useless

- "Regardless of how the battle for technical supremacy in third- and fourth-generation mobile data pans out, backhaul capacity will fast become a bottleneck unless the network is quickly upgraded."
- "Current backhaul capacities are clearly insufficient for the new data-rich services."

-Daniel Wojtkowiak, RFS Global Product Manager Radio Link Networks. "Microwave Could Ease '4G' Backhaul Strain," *Cellular-News*, posted Sep. 1, 2008; <a href="http://www.cellular-news.com/story/33359.php">http://www.cellular-news.com/story/33359.php</a>

### Broadband Sea Change

The Coupling of Traffic & Revenue



ILEC'T'I carrier and legacy PTP microwave is too expensive for data dominant 3G and 4G Backhaul and Broadband Access

Source: Heavy Reading

### Backhaul Requirements Per Base Station

#### The New York Times

September 3, 2009

#### **Customers Angered as iPhones Overload AT&T**

#### By JENNA WORTHAM

Slim and sleek as it is, the iPhone is really the Hummer of cellphones.

It's a data guzzler. Owners use them like minicomputers, which they are, and use them a lot. Not only do iPhone owners download applications, stream music and videos and browse the Web at higher rates than the average smartphone user, but the average iPhone owner can also use 10 times the network capacity used by the average smartphone user.

The result is dropped calls, spotty service, delayed text and voice messages and glacial download speeds as <u>AT&T</u>'s cellular network strains to meet the demand. Another result is outraged customers.

Cellphone owners using other carriers may gloat now, but the problems of AT&T and the iPhone portend their future. Other networks could be stressed as well as more sophisticated phones encouraging such intense use become popular, analysts say.

## It's All About Spectrum!

## Without Enough Spectrum

"A Wireless operator without enough spectrum is like a body without enough blood... If you don't have enough blood you're going to face major medical challenges. Likewise, Wireless operators will need more spectrum to be able to offer new services and applications."

- Ali Tabassi, Vice President Innovative Technologies, Sprint-Nextel

### Problem/Solution

#### □ Problem:

 The Amount of Spectrum is Finite and All Suitable Spectrum is Assigned

#### ■ Solution:

- Re-allocate Spectrum (Rob Peter to pay Paul)
- Innovate (Find Wasted Spectrum then Put It to Productive Use)

### A Perfect Point-To-Point Antenna has no Sidelobes

# In Reality All Point-To-Point Antennas have Sidelobes

# All Point-To-Point Antennas Radiate Power in All Directions

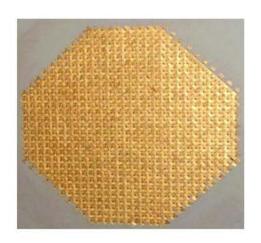
**Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP)** 







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### Rule 101.103 - Coordination of EIRP

(Only the EIRP at zero degrees is used, at all other angles it is unused, it is WASTED)

EIRP

125 Miles

250 Miles

Side Lobe Radiation
Concurrently Coordinated

#### Wasted Spectrum

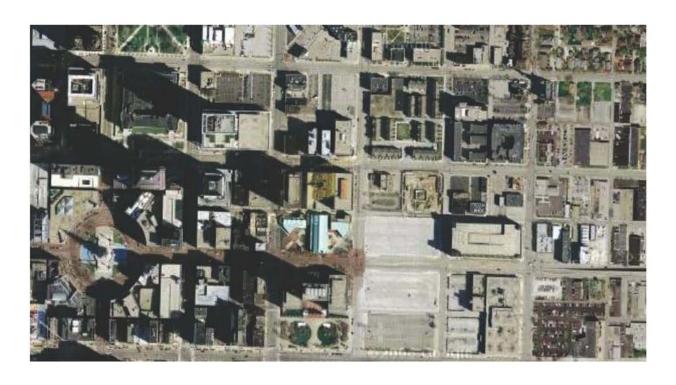
- Doint-To-Point (PTP) Licenses are Authorized on an Exclusive Use Basis and because Antennas are not Perfect, Around Every Licensed Station there are Locations where a New Applicant could Not Locate a New Station because it would Either Cause or Receive Harmful Interference.
- Although some of these Locations Could have been Used by Existing Licensees, They have Not. The Coordinated Spectrum has been <u>Wasted</u>.

### Legacy Point-To-Point Microwave Path



Legacy Point-To-Point (PTP) Path Serving Only One Site

### Legacy Point-To-Point Microwave Station



Legacy Point-To-Point (PTP) Station Serving Just One Site

### Legacy Microwave Path



Used Coordinated Radiated Power

Unused (Wasted)
Concurrently Coordinated
Radiated Power

## Wouldn't it be Wonderful if the Radiated Power in ALL Directions could be put to Productive Use



Used Coordinated Radiated Power

Unused (Wasted)
Concurrently Coordinated
Radiated Power

#### Through Innovation

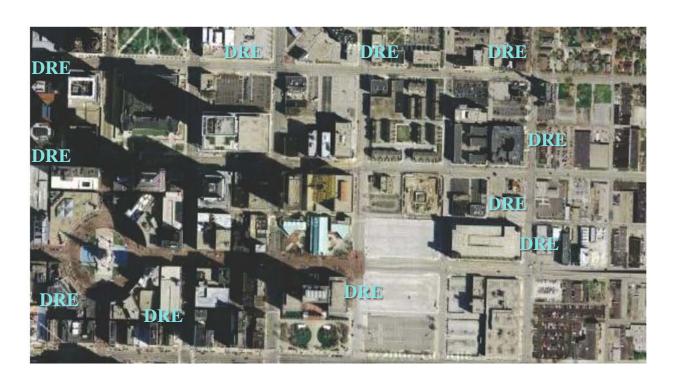
Through Innovation it is now possible for Licensees to Dramatically Increase the Effective Use of the Licensed Spectrum by Putting into Productive Use some of the heretofore Unused Locations by:

- 1. Upgrading the Licensed Station's Transceivers to have Multiple Access Capabilities
- 2. Deploying Distributed Radiating/Receiving Elements (DREs) Around the Licensed Stations

### What is a DRE?

An antenna's radiating/receiving element that is distributed around a station's point of coordination which may not cause interference to operations authorized on a primary basis and which are not protected from interference from these primary operations.

#### Concurrently Coordinated Microwave Station

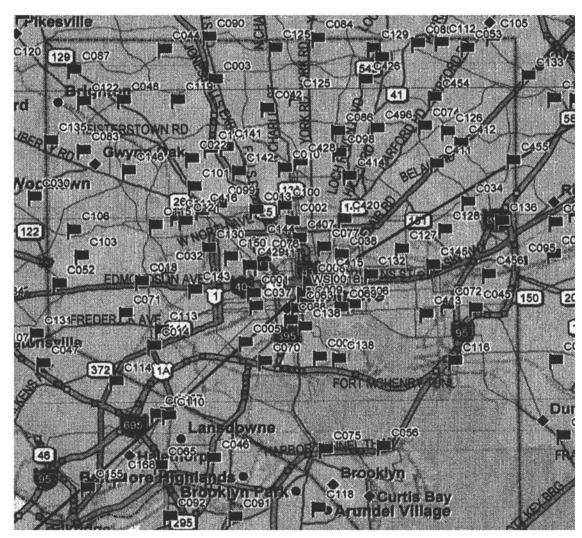


Multiple-Point-To-Point (MPTP) Paths on the Same License and Using the Same Licensed Spectrum to Serve the Original PTP Site Plus Flundreds of Additional Sites

#### DREs Will Cause No Harm

DREs are secondary to the licensed path
(They must not cause and must accept harmful interference)

### <u>Baltimore</u>



Since July 2008 WSI has been operating two 6GHz Licensed Paths with Multiple Access Capability Serving Only Two Locations.

With FCC permission to Deploy DREs an Additional Ninety Eight 4G Base Stations could have been served Conserving Large Amounts of Spectrum compared to Legacy Paths and to have done so at a Cost Significantly Less than the Legacy Approach.

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# Benefits from the Deployment of DREs Around Licensed Microwave Stations

Dramatically Increases the Effective Use of Spectrum

- ✓ Dramatically Lowers the Cost of Backhaul and Access
- ✓ Conserves Large Amounts of Spectrum A Finite National Resource
- Makes it Economical to Provision Broadband Services to Unserved and Underserved Communities
- Promotes Investment in Innovation
- Improves the Quality and Lowers Flealthcare Costs Through the Use of Telemedicine Due to Lower Cost Broadband
- Creates Wireless Industry Jobs in Research, Development, Manufacturing,
   Construction and Installation

#### MOTICEOFINQUIRY

GN Docket No. 09-51

Fostering Innovation and Investment in the Wireless Communications Market

GN Docket No. 09-157

A National Broadband Plan For Our Future

## Comments GN Docket No. 09-51

"As the Commission recognizes, there is no more effective way to kill a potential innovative concept than to consign it to regulatory limbo [years of delay]".

-Enterprise Wireless Alliance, filing September 30, 2009, Item D

"Reaching the market early is critical to an innovating entrepreneur. It trumps competitors, pays back investors, gives a leg up in the standards process, and might even brand a new product category. Regulatory delay [years] threatens all of these benefits. To the individuals involved, the wait for Commission action is enormously frustrating — and all the more so when the product not only offers obvious benefits to the public, but presents no realistic threat of Interference".

- Mitchell Lazarus, filing September 30, 2009, Item B last paragraph.

#### WTB Docket 07-121

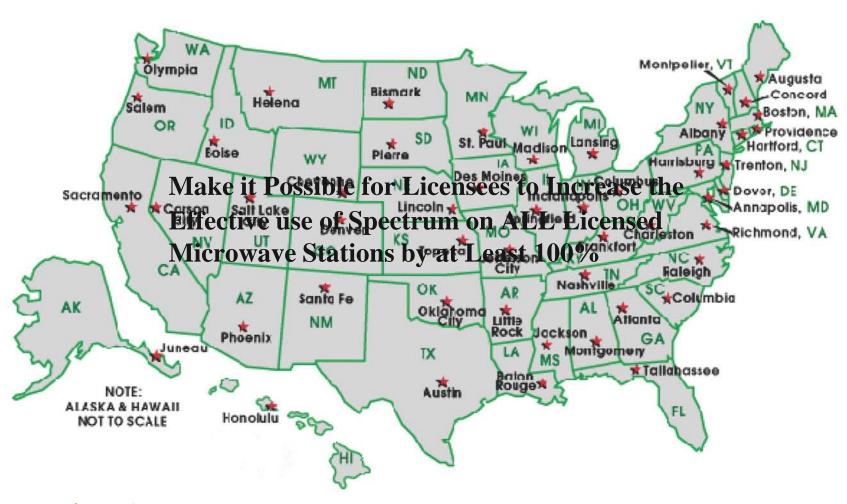
\* February 23, 2007 WSI filed a request for a declaratory ruling.

- \* June 19, 2007 WTB issued a Public Notice asking for Comments.
- Out of frustration, on August 21, 2009 WSI asked for an Immediate Ruling to allow DREs to be deployed around licensed stations on the following conditions:

### Conditions to DRE Deployment

- 1. DREs are secondary to the licensed path (They must not cause and must accept harmful interference).
- 2. As required by Rule 101.103 and consistent with existing procedure, before deployment of one or more DREs the licensee must coordinate the proposed DREs by studying the prospect for harmful interference, issuing a prior coordination notice (PCN) to frequency coordinators and allowing the coordinators thirty days to evaluate the potential for harmful interference.
- 3. Following existing coordination practice, a new applicant attempting to frequency coordinate a new path who predicts that interference from a DRE would be greater than the interference from the DRE's licensed or prior applicant's proposed licensed station(s), can require the licensee or prior applicant to reduce the predicted interference to levels no higher than would be predicted from the DREs associated licensed station(s).
- 4. The addition of DREs around a licensed station is considered a major change to the license

## An Immediate Ruling that DREs can be deployed around licensed microwave stations would:



### Facilitating Broadband Deployment

The Commissioners are requested to help Bring the Benefits of the Deployment of DRE's Around Licensed Microwave Stations to the Nation ASAR